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New Literature

The most important books listed in these columns will receive notice in the book-review pages.

OLD TESTAMENT

BOOKS

TORGE, PAUL. Seelenglaube und Unsterblichkeitshoffnung im Alten Testament.

Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1909. Pp. viii + 256. M. 5.

An excellent treatise on the Old Testament ideas concerning the soul and the life after death. The author displays good judgment in his exegesis and thorough familiarity with the important literature upon his subject. No better guide to the study of the Hebrew thought upon these themes exists.

MACLAREN, ALEXANDER. Expositions of Holy Scripture: Psalms 1-49; Psalms 51-145; Ezekiel to Malachi. Three volumes. Pp. 1,138. New York: A. C. Armstrong, 1909.

These volumes constitute half of the fourth series of these "expositions." The series of six costs \$7.50, and may not be sold in single volumes. Like all of Dr. Maclaren's work these volumes represent splendid, direct, forceful, eloquent preaching. But no claims can be made for them as attempts at faithful reproduction of the original meaning of the writings they profess to expound. In the volumes on the Psalms the preacher is at his best; for here his reader is not so seriously embarrassed by the constant thought that the expositor has torn himself loose from the historical and social background of the narrative.

JUGIE, M. Histoire du Canon de l'Ancient Testament dans l'église grecque et l'église russe. Paris: Beauchesne et Cie, 1909. Pp. 140. \$0.45.

A treatise by a Catholic friar on the history of the Old Testament Canon in the Greek and Russian church. The author's conclusion is that this history demonstrates the necessity of an infallible head of the church who may maintain intact the deposit of revelation against the onslaughts of most fundamental heresies.

EHRlich, A. B. Randglossen zur hebräischen Bibel. Textkritisches, sprachliches und sachliches. Erster Band: Genesis und Exodus. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1908. Pp. iv + 424. \$2.20.

This is the first volume of an ambitious work which is to extend through six or seven volumes. The author deprecates the absorption of modern commentators in analysis of sources to the exclusion of work upon the linguistic and exegetical problems of the Old Testament. He seeks in this work to make good this deficiency. This volume contains many good things and will prove very useful to interpreters of Genesis and Exodus. Its greatest weakness is in its text-critical and lexicographical suggestions.

ARTICLES

THOMAS, J. M. Faith and Old Testament Criticism—*The Homiletic Review*, March, 1909.

A brief article by the president of Middlebury College emphasizing the fact that historical criticism removes many difficulties from the pathway of the believer. Special attention is bestowed upon the new light shed upon the ethical teachings and practices of the Hebrews by the newer biblical learning.

TORREY, C. C. The Chronicler as Independent Narrator. *The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures*, April, 1909.

The closing portion of an article begun in the January number. No student of the Books of Chronicles, Ezra, and Nehemiah can fail to reckon with this study.

WARD, W. HAYES. The Origin of the Worship of Yahweh. *Ibid.*, April, 1909.

A fresh study of this much-mooted question. Dr. Ward's evidence is drawn largely from old Babylonian seals.

SMITH, H. P. Notes on the Red Heifer. *The American Journal of Theology*, April, 1909.

An interesting and suggestive contribution to the understanding of this obscure rite.

NEW TESTAMENT

BOOKS

PIEPENBRING, C. *Jesus Historique*. [Bibliothèque de critique religieuse.] Paris: Emile Nourry, 1909. Pp. 194.

Working from the Logia and the proto-Mark as the supposed sources of the synoptic gospels, somewhat along the lines of Loisy, Piepenbring seeks to set forth the picture of Jesus' work and teaching as a somewhat rigorous historical criticism reveals it. As against Loisy, however, Piepenbring holds that Jesus' eschatology was notable for its sobriety and reserve, while Messianism held but a subordinate place in his thought and preaching.

HORR, GEORGE E. *The Great Ministry*. Boston: Bible Study Publishing Co., 1908. Pp. 209.

President Horr's studies of the Sunday-school lessons of the Bible-Study Union Course on the Gospel History of Christ, have appeared in various papers from week to week, and are now gathered, with quaint illustrations, into this volume.

DENNEY, JAMES. *Jesus and the Gospel: Christianity Justified in the Mind of Christ*. New York: A. C. Armstrong, 1909. Pp. xvi + 368. \$2.

Dr. Denney seeks to answer two questions: "Is the prevalent conception of Christianity sustained by the New Testament?" and, "Can the Christian religion, as the New Testament exhibits it, justify itself by appeal to Jesus?" By an elaborate and reasonably critical inquiry, Dr. Denney satisfies himself that both questions must be answered in the affirmative.

MACLAREN, ALEXANDER. *Expositions of Holy Scripture: The Gospel according to St. Luke, chaps. 1 to 12, pp. 389; Chaps. 13 to 24, pp. 399; St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, pp. 407*. New York: A. C. Armstrong, 1909.

Dr. Maclaren's volumes of brief expository discourses are full of helpful homiletical suggestion. The critical and historical task is not undertaken.

LAW, ROBERT. *The Tests of Life; A Study of the First Epistle of St. John*. [The Kerr Lectures for 1909.] Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1909. (Imported by Scribners). Pp. 421. \$3 net.

This work is a serious and well-proportioned commentary on I John. Mr. Law holds that epistle to be the work of the author of the Fourth Gospel, and finds no convincing evidence unfavorable to the assignment of both, in accordance with ancient tradition, to the apostle John. He is over-inclined to detect later theology in the epistle. The epistle belongs to a somewhat later date than the gospel.

FOWLER, W. WARDE. *Social Life at Rome*. New York: Macmillan, 1909. Pp. 362.

Warde Fowler draws his materials largely from Cicero's entertaining letters, and depicts Roman life in the last years of the republic in a manner at once interesting and informing. New Testament students will be attracted by this book, which describes social conditions in Rome in the second generation before Christ.

HARNACK, ADOLF. *The Mission and Expansion of Christianity*. Translated and edited by James Moffatt. [Theological Translation Library.] New York: Putnam, 1909. Two vols. Pp. xv + 513; vii + 358. \$7 net.

All students of early Christianity welcomed this English form of Harnack's admirable study of the early diffusion of Christianity, which appeared in 1904-5. Mean-

time, a second German edition, much enlarged, has appeared (1905); and upon it the present English edition is based. As a critical, comprehensive survey of the extension of Christianity before Constantine this work is invaluable. There are full indices, and a series of maps.

NESTLE, EBERHARD. Einführung in das griechische Neue Testament. Dritte, umgearbeitete Auflage. Mit 12 Handschriften-Tafeln. Göttingen, Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, 1909. Pp. 298. M. 4.80.

Nestle's useful work on the New Testament text, familiar to English readers as *Textual Criticism of the Greek Testament* (1901), has been brought up to date and slightly amplified. Nestle reports the Freer manuscripts and Gregory's new system of manuscript designations, and his bibliographies are full and, except in a few instances (p. 114), precise.

ARTICLES

MAYOR, J. B. The Brethren of the Lord: Second Thoughts. *Expositor*, January, 1909, pp. 18-30.

Professor Mayor continues his discussion of the "brethren of the Lord," maintaining that they were younger sons of Joseph and Mary.

KREYENBÜHL, J. Der älteste Auferstehungsbericht und seine Varianten. *Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft*, 1908 (IX), 4. pp. 257-96.

Kreyenbühl seeks to find the germ of the resurrection narratives in the story of Jesus walking on the sea, especially as given in Matt. 14:22-33.

FIEBIG. Das Griechisch der Mischna. *Ibid.*, pp. 297-314.

Fiebig urges and illustrates the importance of the Mishna's contribution to New Testament lexicography, especially commending its use to Deissmann, in preparing his New Testament lexicon.

RELATED SUBJECTS

BOOKS

CLARKE, W. N. The Christian Doctrine of God. [International Theological Library.] New York: Scribners, 1909. Pp. xii + 477. \$2.50.

This important volume has long been eagerly awaited. Dr. Clarke confines himself strictly to the statement and support of his own views, not turning aside for a moment to the discussion of conflicting views represented in an extensive literature. His volume falls into the following divisions: (1) Introduction, setting forth the theme, the method, and the sources of information; (2) God, expounding his character personality, goodness, love, holiness, wisdom, and unity; (3) God and Men, in his relations as Creator, Father, Sovereign, moral Governor, Providence, Savior, Trinity and in human life; (4) God and the Universe, wherein the commonly accepted attributes of God are treated, e. g., self-existent, eternal, infinite, omniscient; (5) Evidence, in which the author seeks to show the reasonableness of the Christian conception of God, as he has thus far interpreted it. The volume departs widely from the usual type of discussion of the doctrine of God in that Dr. Clarke eschews absolutely all metaphysical and philosophical questions and furnishes us instead a persuasive and winsome exposition of the religious content of the God-idea as held by the Christian church.

STALKER, JAMES. The Atonement. New York: A. C. Armstrong, 1909. Pp. xi + 138. \$1.

Within the space of an hour's reading the author surveys the history of the great doctrine of the atonement. His book contains three lectures delivered at Inverness last October on (1) "The New Testament Situation;" (2) "The Old Testament Preparation;" (3) "The Modern Justification." The limits of the task made it impossible for the author to do much more than state his own opinions, with very little additional in the way of substantiation of his view. It is doubtful whether very

many interpreters of either the Old or the New Testament will accept Dr. Stalker's presentation of the biblical teaching as fully and faithfully reproducing the thought of the biblical writers, and it is certain that the distinctively "modern man" would not find his difficulties solved in the last lecture. The point of view throughout is that of a theologian of the old school.

HALDEMAN, I. M. *Christian Science in the Light of Holy Scripture*. Chicago: Revell, 1909. Pp. 441. \$1.50.

The author's purpose is "to show that Christian Science is wholly outside the Bible and has no right to the name 'Christian.'" He classes it with "other false religions of the earth." The method is to cite passages from *Christian Science and Health* setting forth the distinctive teachings of Christian Science and to set in immediate juxtaposition with these corresponding texts from the Scriptures which are of contrary significance. The author's point of view is that of the average, traditional interpreter. His refutation of Christian Science, however, can scarcely be termed scientific.

KEYSER, L. S. *The Rational Test—Bible Doctrine in the Light of Reason*. Philadelphia: Lutheran Publication Society, 1909. Pp. vii+189. \$0.75.

The purpose of this book is "to show that certain fundamental doctrines, as held by orthodox believers, are reasonable." The more important doctrines elucidated are (1) Theism; (2) Plenary Inspiration; (3) The Trinity; (4) Virgin Birth; (5) The Atonement; (6) Regeneration; (7) Resurrection; (8) Final Judgment. The character of the book appears in such passages as this: "It may be asked why God proceeded in the way he did to make woman: why did he make her from a portion of man? Why, having made the man from one parcel of ground, did he not make woman from another? The answer is, that would have given the human race two origins instead of one; it would have precluded the solidarity of the human family."

HENDERSON, C. R. *Social Duties from the Christian Point of View. A Textbook for the Study of Social Problems*. [Constructive Bible Studies, edited by E. D. Burton.] Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1909. Pp. xiii+332. \$1.25.

A reprint of the materials published during the last two years in the *Biblical World*, with thorough revision and some additional matter. The chapters are well adapted to use in the adult classes of the Sunday school and the Y. M. C. A., where they have already met a cordial reception.

PALMER, FLORENCE U. *A Second Year of Sunday-School Lessons for Young Children*. New York: Macmillan, 1908. Pp. 259. \$1.25 net.

This adds another to the many good books of lessons for children of the primary grades in the Sunday school. Mrs. Palmer, by her previous book, "One Year of Sunday-School Lessons for Young Children," has contributed one of the earliest and best numbers to this field. All will welcome her second contribution. The lessons are topical, teaching concretely and practically some of the simple and great virtues—love, courage, joy, truthfulness, happiness, work, doing for others, thanksgiving, etc. The material of the lessons is largely non-biblical; but even of the limited number of biblical passages introduced some, at least, are difficult to use with children (e. g., the story of Jacob and Esau, of Queen Esther, and the Resurrection). The texts are from Scripture, and are well selected (it is to be hoped that no one would use with children I Cor. 11:29, 30, which is quoted in full on p. 29). Mrs. Palmer's book is excellent; it is sure to be appreciated and used by Sunday-school teachers.

STEARNS, WALLACE N. *Fragments from Graeco-Jewish writers. With brief introductions and notes*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1908. Pp. 126.

In collecting these scattered fragments of half-forgotten historians and poets of Hebrew blood but Greek speech, Professor Stearns has rendered an important service. The fragments have been gathered from the writings of the early fathers, and range from the third century before Christ to the third century after. The Greek texts are accompanied by brief introductions and notes. Demetrius, Eupolemus, Artapanus,

Aristeas, Malchus, Thallus, Aristobulus, Philo, Theodotus, and Ezekiel are the writers represented. An index would have added importantly to the usefulness of this interesting collection.

R. CAMPBELL THOMPSON. *Semitic Magic. Its Origins and Development.* [Luzac's Oriental Religions Series, Vol. III.] London: Luzac & Co., 1908. Pp. lxviii + 286. 10s. 6d.

The five chapters of this book are concerned with (1) the Demons and Ghosts, (2) Demoniac Possession and Tabu, (3) Sympathetic Magic, (4) The Atonement Sacrifice, (5) The Redemption of the Firstborn. An Appendix and an Introduction complete the work. The author has read widely in the literature of his subject and constantly reveals his intimate and first-hand acquaintance with the Babylonian magical and religious texts. His application to the biblical institution of atonement of the idea gained from the magical texts of Babylonia that the sacrificial animal is intended to lure the demon from the afflicted man or sinner into said victim where it may be destroyed or prevented from doing further harm is interesting and ingenious but not altogether convincing. However, students of the Old Testament may learn much from this book.

SCHECHTER, S. *Some Aspects of Rabbinic Theology.* New York: Macmillan, 1909. Pp. xxii + 384. \$2.25.

As the title implies, this is not a systematic exposition of rabbinic ideas but "a selection of those large and important principles in which rabbinic thought and Israel's faith were most clearly represented and which I found were most in need of elucidation." Some of the subjects discussed are: (1) God and the World, (2) God and Israel, (3) Election of Israel, (4) Kingdom of God, (5) The Law, (6) Sin as Rebellion, (7) Forgiveness, Reconciliation, and Repentance. The book abounds in quotations from rabbinic writings and carries on every page evidence of its author's erudition.

THOMPSON, SIR H. *The Coptic (Sahidic) Version of Certain Books of the Old Testament. From a Papyrus in the British Museum.* New York: Henry Frowde, 1908. Pp. xiv + 191. \$3.00.

This papyrus "originally contained the books of Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, Wisdom and Ecclesiasticus." It is now incomplete and fragmentary. The typography of this book is beautiful. The publication of this papyrus lays under obligation not only students of Coptic but also those interested in the textual criticism of the Old Testament and in the history of the Septuagint.

HUBERT, H., AND MAUSS, M. *Mélanges d'histoire des religions.* Paris: Félix Alcan, 1909. Pp. xlii + 236. 95 cents.

These studies in comparative religion are devoted to three topics: (1) The Nature and Function of Sacrifice, (2) The Origin of Magic Powers, (3) The Representation of Time in Religion. The authors' point of departure is sociology; hence these institutions and ideas are studied as social phenomena. The studies reveal wide reading and good scientific method.

Transactions of the Third International Congress for the History of Religions. Two volumes. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1908. Pp. xl + 784. 21s.

These splendid volumes contain the addresses delivered at Oxford last September. They cover the whole range of religious history and represent the work of some of the world's leaders in the new science of comparative religion. Among other matters of general interest is Professor Paul Haupt's suggestion that Jesus was not a Semite but rather an Aryan.

Proceedings of the Baptist Congress at Chicago, Illinois, 1908. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1909. Pp. xvi + 350.

The twenty-sixth annual session of this congress was of especial interest being a joint session of Baptists, Free Baptists, and Disciples of Christ. The aim of the Congress is to furnish a platform for the "free and courteous discussion of current questions by suitable persons." The New Testament idea of the church is one of the six themes considered; the doctrine of atonement and psycho-therapeutics are likewise discussed.